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# Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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No. 11, 185

數字八百一一千萬一號

八十三年十月九日光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1893.

四月號

七月二十英港香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6. EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str. 5004.  
George A. Lee, Vancouver, Mr. Newbury.  
Mails and General, Mr. C. H. C.  
Dec. 6. LOGOS, British str. 1,024. A. B.  
Barton, Barton, Mr. Newbury, and Ang.  
Dec. 6. 22nd General, TURN FET HOSE.  
Dec. 6. MANDARIN, British str. 1,170. C. W.  
Raison, Saigon, 22nd Nov., Rio—Gine.  
LITTLINGTON & CO.  
Dec. 6. SIBERIA, British str. 815. A. Murphy.  
Java 22nd Nov., Sugar—BOTTEFIELD &  
SWIRE.  
Dec. 6. PEAK, British str. 113. Raymond.  
Amoy 4th Dec., General—CINNAMON.  
Dec. 6. KWANTUNG, British str. 1,062. Unter.  
bridge, Canton 6th Dec., General—BUTTER.  
FIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MART & WHARF.  
SIX DECEMBER.

Archie May, Japanese for Kuchington.  
Lion, British str. for Sidon.

Zulu, British str. for Amoy.

Meson, British str. for Kudat.

Cocaine, German str. for Yokohama.

Okina, British str. for Seutow.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5. LYONSON, German str. for Shanghai.

Dec. 6. MACAO, British str. for Shanghai.

Dec. 6. DANGUNSHU, British str. for Macao.

Dec. 6. THAMES, British str. for Amoy.

Dec. 6. ALYCE, German str. for Hoikow.

Dec. 6. RIVER ALE, British str. for Hongk.

Dec. 6. KELLY, German str. for Saigon.

Dec. 6. ARKES M'RY, Japanese str. for Kuching.

Dec. 6. OCEAN, British str. for Shanghai.

Dec. 6. PACIFIC, British str. for Holloway.

Dec. 6. HOKKAIDO, French str. for Hulphong.

Dec. 6. MARS, British str. for Kailan.

Dec. 6. TELEMACUS, British str. for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per LEACH, sir, from Bangkok.—Capt. and

Mr. Anderson and child.

Per Empress of Japan, Mrs. from Vancouver.

Per Sydney Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

Per Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Clark, and Lieut.

W. W. Williams, from Yokohama.—Dr. and

Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Keane, Mr. and

Mrs. Hunt, from Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock,

Mr. and Mrs. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Springer,

Mr. and Mrs. Leake, Mr. and Mrs. White,

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. T. Tidwell, Dr.

W. G. Morris, H. Barn, and E. J. Barr,

Miss Stuart, E. B. Hinsell, Paul Hinsell,

W. Evans, E. and B. Von Rath, Partington,

G. Gottfrid, H. Worthington, D. Knibell, H.

M. Gillig, F. L. Jorg, C. M. Green, and K.

Kessel, from Nagasaki.—Mrs. Chao, Mr. and

Miss C. W. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Black,

D. W. Lester, Mrs. E. T. Newell, F. Mit-

sau, Parker, Mrs. Paul, and 433 Chinese.

Depart.

Per Thales, sir, for Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. C.

C. Brown, and N. T. Ghosh, for Calcutta.

Mrs. T. Ghosh, Mrs. Masley, Cony, W. R.

Stewart, and Surg.-Capt. N. E. R. James.

Visitors to HOTELS.

Mr. & Mrs. Ashton.

Mr. J. H. S. McArthur.

Constance, Mr. & Mrs. F. McQuade, R.N.

W. Barber, U.S.N.

Mr. & Mrs. Barclay.

Miss Bassett.

Mr. & Mrs. B. C. T. Mitchell.

Mr. & Mrs. B. C. T. Mitchell.

Mr. & Mrs. B. C. T. Mitchell.

Mr. & Mrs. Baynes.

Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Bell.

Mr. & Mrs. P. Bennett.

Miss A. V. Patna.

Mr. & Mrs. P. Blame.

Mr. P. Parkinson.

Mr. & Mrs. Poates.

Miss Bassett.

Mr. & Mrs. Pelton, and Paid.

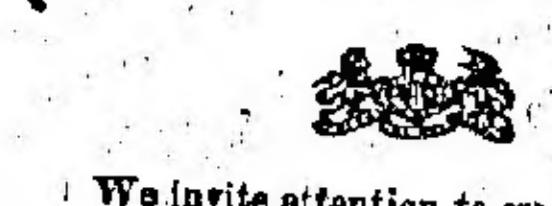
Mr. & Mrs. Parker, and Paid.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
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Established A.D. 1841.  
Honolulu, 2nd November, 1893.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Only contributions to the news columns should be addressed to "The Editor". Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper. No author will receive compensation that have, or are to have, published first. Orders for extra copies of the Press should be sent to the office of the Postmaster on the day of publication. The number of the copy required should be given. Telegraphic Address: Press. P. O. Box 20, Hongkong.

Subscription No. 12.

The Daily Press  
HONGKONG, DECEMBER 7TH, 1893.

This story told by the Shan-pao, to the effect that the Taung-li Yamen have received telegrams from the Chinese Minister in London containing proposals for a joint protectorate over Siam by Great Britain, France, and China is interesting and may be correct. Of what is actually transpiring in reference to the Siamese embroilie very little has leaked out, but Reuters informs us in the telegram published to-day that the convention between France and England, with reference to the buffer state between Tunkin and Burma has at length been signed. The question of the integrity of Siam proper still remains. For the recently signed treaty between France and Siam cannot be regarded as a complete guarantee against further French aggression, but on the contrary might be used as a basis for future American. It is readily understandable that China, as the ancient suzerain of Siam, and being closely concerned in the settlement for reasons connected with her frontiers, should be asked to take a share in the negotiations. It would be impossible for the Peking Government, however lethargic they may be, to look on placidly at French aggression in Siam, and witness the apportionment of that country without taking some steps to safeguard their own frontier. Nor is it likely that Lord Rossenay, who has shown so much deference to Chinese susceptibilities in the past, would fail to refer to the Chinese in a difficultly the settlement of which he would be justified in thinking should not be concluded without the concurrence of all parties interested.

It cannot be pretended that China is in any sense out of court in this case. She is not, of course, so directly interested as she was in the case of the annexation of Tunkin, for the King of ANNAM was her recognised tributary, whereas the ruler of Siam long ago repudiated the "yoke of Peking" and declined to send tribute to the Son of Heaven. But more the less China has very large interests in Siam. There are nearly a million and a half of Chinese subjects resident in that kingdom, and the trade carried on by them with China is one of great magnitude and value. The lives, liberty, and property of these people should be the care of the Chinese Imperial Government, but probably the profits arising from the trade carried on by and with them is considered of more moment in Peking. Still more important, however, in doubt in Chinese eyes is the gradual expansion of French power in Indo-China. The absorption first of Cochinchina, then of Cambodia, next of Tonkin and Annam, and, lastly, the thinly veiled attempt to establish a protectorate

over Siam, was eminently calculated to create alarm in Peking, more especially when taken in conjunction with the utterances of certain French writers who have hinted very broadly at future designs on Yunnan. If the French succeeded in occupying that province, what would there be to stop them from eventually overrunning the two Kwang and fixing their seat of authority at Canton? This is possibly no part of the French official programme, but it is undoubtedly put of the dream of ambitious French officials, and having regard to the extreme rapidity with which dreams of the pioneers of French empire in Eastern Asia have been realised, the Chinese Government, no less than that of Great Britain, has assuredly good and sufficient reason for apprehension and ample ground for demanding a say in the settlement of the present dispute. It is therefore probable that China has not waited for an invitation to intervene, but has come forward with a very settled determination to protect her interests and endeavour to impose a check upon the further advance of French military power in Indo-China.

A great deal has of late years been said and suggested as to an Anglo-Chinese alliance for defence of their mutual interests in Asia, and this disruption of France into Siam has led to such proposals being reiterated and emphasized. Among the advocates of such an alliance Sir LEON GRIFFIN occupies a prominent position. In a paper on "England and France in Asia," in the November issue of the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Leon Griffin says, referring to the French aggression in Siam, that the time is not opportune to discuss a Triple Alliance in Asia, "composed of England, China, and Afghanistan," who, united for defensive purposes, would be sufficiently powerful to maintain peace wherever might desist to "break it." He adds a suggestion that as the work of the British Foreign Secretary is too heavy to be properly performed by one man, there should be a Secretary of State for the Asiatic Department, with Under Secretaries for Persia, the Persian Gulf, and Aden, for China, Corea, and Hongkong, for Japan, and for Burma, Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, North Borneo, and New Guinea, so that the vast interests of Britain in Asia may receive fuller attention. He would also like to see India directly represented by Peking by a Minister with a trained staff acquainted with the requirements of India and China, and not liable to removal to Paris or Washington. The Anglo-Indian diplomatist admits the difficulties in the way of an understanding between England and China. These have been well summarised by Mr. Moxon in recent articles in the *Asian Quarterly Review*, and lie in the intense conservatism of China, her suspicious fear of foreign intervention, the pride and vanity of her officials, and the certainty of any concession or attempt at conciliation being mistaken for weakness. But Sir Leon Griffin thinks that no systematic attempt has yet been made to persuade China of the obvious advantage she would gain by a strict alliance with India, "the two great empires," he adds, "lying across Asia, will so many interests in common, with the same rivals and enemies, and neither having any desire for aggrandizement at the expense of the other." This is all very true, but, as we have pointed out on previous occasions, such an alliance would be impracticable because it would be one-sided, and reliance could be placed on the good faith of China. She has yet to prove herself worthy of trust. No doubt this is well understood at the Foreign Office, and while Lord Rossenay would hesitate to propose an alliance to China he would feel less objection to admit her to a joint protectorate over Siam, if such a scheme appeared to afford a guarantee for the future protection of Siam against aggression and to interpose a permanent obstacle to French advances. Therefore the little story told by the Shanghai native paper may not be far from the truth.

The steamer *Amigo*, which has been two months under repair at Kowloon Dock, is again fit for sea, having had all her machinery, boiler, and iron work have been completely repaired, while the saloon and cabin, which suffered terribly by her immersion after the *Beaufort* collision, have been all handsomely refurnished. The vessel is now in as good condition as ever she was. A trial trip took place on Tuesday afternoon with most satisfactory results; the engine worked very smoothly, and developed a speed of 12 knots. The small party present on board, consisting of the captain in the vessel, the agents, and officers, all expressed themselves highly satisfied with the efficient manner in which the repairs and refitting have been carried out. On her return from the trial the vessel proceeded to her loading berth.

The N. C. *Daily News* says:—Native advice from Tamsui state that H.E. Shao, Governor of Formosa, has signified his intention to commence at an early date the building of fortifications in the European style at the northern and southern ends of the island, and that the total number of men required will be 10,000. The vicinity of Tamsui and Keelung alone will have three forts. It is also rumoured in official circles that the Governor has been ordered by a telegram from Peking to set about adding six new regiments to the present forces of Formosa, and that this is but a beginning of the new era of things that is in store. In opposition, however, to this new era is some of very contrary significance, which has resulted in anchor-chains and that is the result of the formation of the Formosa Railway, owing to want of funds. The railway is at present nearly two million taels on the venture. It is, however, intended that the stoppage should only be temporary, as work will be pushed on the moment sufficient money shall be raised, either by loan or by the purse. One proposal is to build a memorial to the Governor to the Emperor, and people subscribing to which will be privileged to bear official rank according to the amount given.

The N. C. *Daily News* says:—The question of the Siamese embroilie, which has been raised by the Shan-pao, to the effect that the Taung-li Yamen have received telegrams from the Chinese Minister in London containing proposals for a joint protectorate over Siam by Great Britain, France, and China is interesting and may be correct. Of what is actually transpiring in reference to the Siamese embroilie very little has leaked out, but Reuters informs us in the telegram published to-day that the convention between France and England, with reference to the buffer state between Tunkin and Burma has at length been signed. The question of the integrity of Siam proper still remains. For the recently signed treaty between France and Siam cannot be regarded as a complete guarantee against further French aggression, but on the contrary might be used as a basis for future American. It is readily understandable that China, as the ancient suzerain of Siam, and being closely concerned in the settlement for reasons connected with her frontiers, should be asked to take a share in the negotiations. It would be impossible for the Peking Government, however lethargic they may be, to look on placidly at French aggression in Siam, and witness the apportionment of that country without taking some steps to safeguard their own frontier. Nor is it likely that Lord Rossenay, who has shown so much deference to Chinese susceptibilities in the past, would fail to refer to the Chinese in a difficultly the settlement of which he would be justified in thinking should not be concluded without the concurrence of all parties interested.

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The Empress of India arrived at Kobe at midnight Tuesday, and left again at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday for Vancouver via Yokohama.

Messrs. S. J. David & Co. inform us that the South British Insurance Co., which they represent, was interested in the property destroyed in Tuesday night's fire.

We have received from Messrs. Douglas Litho & Co. two hand-made wall calendars, one issued by the Pacific Fire Office and the other by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

The *Shan-pao* says:—Having dropped his bat against Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of a Chinese client, has revived his action against the *Tranway* Co. for £2,000 for causing the death of a little boy. The master will be heard in the Danish Consulate.

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better before the disestablishment of the Church, or with other political issues on which it would be dangerous to commit the party. Lord Duran, who, besides having a genuine scrupulosity, takes a rather great interest in the success of the Conservatives, will preside at the conference, and Lord Salisbury will make a speech. On the second, Sir Ellis Ashdown, Bart., who is in Parliament for one of the Sheffield divisions, will move the second reading of a resolution approving the action by the House of Lords of the Home Rule Bill, which it is scarcely necessary to state will be unanimously adopted. Sir Albert Kaye Bell, who represents the South Division of Islington in the House of Commons, will speak in favour of a vote of censure for the statement of the Irish estatute.

Mr. Alfred Smith-Burke, representative in the House of Commons for the South Division of Hertfordshire, will call the attention of the Conference to the time wasted by Parliament in discussing an impossible Home Rule Bill. Among the more prominent resolutions to be submitted will be one affirming that Great Britain is suffering from the abject submission of Parliament to demands of the Irish party. There is a wide-sounding programme now under consideration, a full, early census. It is significant that nothing is said in the programme about forcing the dissolution of Parliament.

The conservative one now being followed by the press and on the platform represents the Government's certain to be ousted at the next session, either on the strength of the Home Rule Bill or of the Church of Ireland Home Rule. It is felt that unless the anti-Parliamentary faction of the Irish Parliamentary party gives the Government unbroken support during the division on the Disestablishment Bill, Mr. Gladstone and his Ministry will be compelled to resign. The Budget too will prove a trial. The trials of Great Britain are so depressed and the economy so bad that the Budget will be a failure. It is also believed that as an economic deficit will share the Government in the loss. The only possible solution of the financial question will be the imposition of fresh taxation, and this will of course make trouble. Having these facts in mind, the Conservatives argue that there is no need to clamour for the dissolution of Parliament. They are satisfied to let the Ministry stand in its own jingle.

THE ANTI-PARLIAMENTARY AND GOVERNMENT.  
LONDON, 14th November.

With regard to the fidelity of the anti-Parliament, on which the Government will depend for its existence, it can be plainly said that it is being subjected to a heavy strain. The visit of Home Secretary Asquith to Dublin, for the express purpose of convincing the people of Ireland that he was not responsible for the Irish political prisoners and exiled tenants concerned, Mr. Morley was in favour of making concessions on these questions to the Irish members of Parliament in order to secure their support for the Government, but his policy was overruled by Mr. Asquith. The latter's return from Dublin has been followed by a sequence of events which strongly indicate that he will be sharing the fate of Mr. Balfour as "Chief Secretary." The election campaign on the Dr. Parnell坐ites and the position of Mr. William Field, Parliamentary member of Parliament for the St. Patrick Division of Dublin, Mr. Luke Pearce Hayes, Parliamentary member of Parliament for South Roscommon, and the others who were yesterday committed for trial on charges of sedition, will be the chief factors bearing on the election of Mr. Morley as "Chief Secretary." The election campaign on the Dr. Parnell坐ites and the position of Mr. William Field, Parliamentary member of Parliament for the St. Patrick Division of Dublin, Mr. Luke Pearce Hayes, Parliamentary member of Parliament for South Roscommon, and the others who were yesterday committed for trial on charges of sedition, will be the chief factors bearing on the election of Mr. Morley as "Chief Secretary." The election campaign on the Dr. Parnell坐ites and the position of Mr. William Field, Parliamentary member of Parliament for the St. Patrick Division of Dublin, Mr. Luke Pearce Hayes, Parliamentary member of Parliament for South Roscommon, and the others who were yesterday committed for trial on charges of sedition, will be the chief factors bearing on the election of Mr. Morley as "Chief Secretary."

THE PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORT OF MACHINERY IN CHINA.

LONDON, 11th November.

China sometimes goes into an edict forbidding the importation of machinery. This touched English manufacturers about two months ago, and was again made in Lord Rosebery's letter to the Foreign Minister, as to the fact that British manufacturers would sustain. Lord Rosebery has sent instructions to the British Minister at Peking to vigorously protest against the prohibition as a violation of the treaty with Great Britain. The prohibition is due to the fact that Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of China, and a man of great influence, has issued an edict to stop all cotton spinning mills in Shanghai, and禁止 foreign competition. Li Hung-chang caused the edict to be issued, Lord Rosebery contends that every article of commerce can be imported into China unless it is included in the list of prohibitions in the tariff. Machinery is not included, and the British manufacturers trust that the edict will shortly be rescinded.

BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, 11th November.

The collapse of the business on the Stock Exchange is phenomenal. It is contended that the present condition is the worst in the memory of men. A number of firms are dissolving partnership and retiring from business. The clerical staffs in the offices are being reduced and business economies are being practised in every direction. Throughout the past week enough business was done to keep a dozen brokers employed.

SHREWSBURY, 11th November.

The course of prices in the Stock Exchange is phenomenal. It is contended that the present condition is the worst in the memory of men. A number of firms are dissolving partnership and retiring from business. The clerical staffs in the offices are being reduced and business economies are being practised in every direction. Throughout the past week enough business was done to keep a dozen brokers employed.

THE COLLATION'S MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

LONDON, 11th November.

Mr. Gladstone's health as his physician to succeed Sir Andrew Clark, who was buried today. Dr. William Henry Broadhead, who is one of the three physicians in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone's extreme age necessitates an almost daily medical supervision being kept over him. Dr. Clark, who is a member of the Royal College of Physicians, has been selected to succeed him. At the funeral today of his physician and friend, Mr. Gladstone looked bent and broken, but he straightened up as he left Westminster Abbey after the service had been ended.

ITALY & ENGLAND.

LONDON, 11th November.

The Italian Government has decided to go to war with Great Britain in the Mediterranean. When this news of yesterday Italy would, if England wished it, withdraw from the triple alliance, but it is understood that England does not desire that Italy should take such a step. Italy will, therefore, never have need of Russian intervention, as the Hamburgo Norddeutsche is repeated, and does not care to contest the fact that she is ready to support Great Britain in any Mediterranean question, to whatever extent France is involved.

ANNIE PIRLEY DEAD.

LONDON, 11th November.

Annie Pirley, the celebrated actress, is dead. She was supposed to have caused her death, but it was learned later that brain fever was the cause.

VLAIVARIOVSK NOT A FREE PORT.

LEBLIN, 9th November.

It is reported here that Russia proposes to abrogate the free port privileges of Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan.

Kindly Old Gent: "Well, my little man, what would you like to be when you grow up?" "I'd like to be a nice old gentleman like you, with nothing to do but to walk about and ask questions."

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 6th December.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS EXCHANGES.

0 LONDON—	Telgraphic Transfer	2.04
Bank Bills, at demand	2.04	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2.04	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.04	
Domestic Bills, 4 months' sight	2.04	

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, demand
 2.93 |

Credits, at 4 months' sight
 2.93 |

ON NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, demand
 5.72 |

Credits, 60 days' sight
 5.82 |

ON BOMBAY—

Telgraphic Transfer
 1.84 |

Bank Bills, demand
 1.84 |

ON CALCUTTA—

Telgraphic Transfer
 1.84 |

Bank on demand
 1.84 |

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, at sight
 7.24 |

Private, 30 days' sight
 7.31 |

ON YOKOHAMA—

On demand
 1.74 |

ON MANILA—

On demand
 1.14 |

ON SINGAPORE—

On demand
 1.74 |

OVERSEAS—

Bankers' Bank's Buying Rate
 3.40 |

Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael
 43.20 |

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

GENERAL

Hongkong, 5th April, 1893.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN or PRAYA EAST.

Apply to SIEMSEN & CO., 181

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1893.

TO LET.

RUMPS on the Upper Floor of the Hongkong Ice Company's Premises at Ice House Lane

Apply to Minagor.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1893.

TO LET.

A GODOWN in WANCHAI, No. 4, PRAYA EAST, next to the Asilo de la Sta. Enfance.

Apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., 1783

Hongkong, 12th August, 1893.

TO LET.

DUNNOTAR, at the Park, FIVE ROOMS, Tennis Court.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 12106

Hongkong, 4th October, 1893.

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN at WANCHAI.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 1708

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1893.

TO LET.

N. 2. "HILLSIDE" at the PARK.

Apply to SPANISH PROTECTION, 12439

Hongkong, 17th November, 1893.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

THE HEMPIKE, CANTE ROAD, THREE Reception E. bins, Four Bedrooms.

For further particulars apply to R. C. WILCOX, 70, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1893.

TO LET.

UNITED MARCH, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 5, UPPER MOONG TERRACE (Corner House).

Rent Moderate.

Apply to LAUTS, WRGENE & CO., 12341

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893.

TO LET.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS OFFICES and CHAMBERS in PEDDER'S STREET, No. 2.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 17, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1893.

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE, OFFICES 68 in VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ROOMS in COLLEGE CHAMBERS.

NO. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD (GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL).

NO. 4, PEDDETT'S HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., 1272

Hongkong, 14th November, 1893.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 11, GAGE STREET, EIGHT ROOMS.

Apply to J. A. DE CABVALHO, 2519

Hongkong, 4th December, 1893.

TO LET.

THE WEATHER.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 31st DECEMBER AT 5 P.M.

STATION. Temperature in ° Fahr. Wind Force. Wind Direction. Rainfall in mm.

Washington 30.12 30.16 30.14

Madras 30.00 30.00 30.00

Calcutta 30.03 30.03 30.03

Shanghai 30.03 30.03 30.03

Amoy 30.10 30.10 30.10

Singapore 30.25 30.25 30.25

Hankow 30.11 30.11 30.11

Canton 30.12 30.12 30.12

Hongkong 30.12 30.12 30.12

Macau 30.15 30.15 30.15

Hainan 30.15 30.15 30.15

Shantung 30.15 30.15 30.15

Chusan 30.15 30.15 30.15

Wussoo 30.15 30.15 30.15

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